



## Black Sea

[Source: TH](#)

### Why in News?

Russia appointed **Admiral Alexander Moiseev** as the new acting head of its Navy following a series of successful **Ukrainian attacks on Russia's [Black Sea Fleet](#)**, which has sustained significant losses.

### What are the Key Facts About the Black Sea?

#### ▪ About:

- The Black Sea, also known as **the Euxine Sea**, is one of the major water bodies and a famous inland sea of the world.
- This marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean is located between Eastern Europe and Western Asia.

#### ▪ Geographical Location:

- **Land Boundary:** The Black Sea is bordered by Ukraine to the north and northwest, Russia and Georgia to the east, Türkiye to the south, and Bulgaria and Romania to the west.
- **Note:** The bordering countries of the Black Sea can be remembered as BURGeR-T: Bulgaria, Ukraine, Russia, Georgia, Romania and Türkiye).
- **Maritime Boundary:** It is linked to the **Sea of Marmara** through the **Bosphorus Strait** and then to the **Aegean Sea** (an elongated embayment of the Mediterranean Sea) through the **Dardanelles Strait**.
  - **The Turkish straits system** (the Dardanelles, Bosphorus and the Marmara Sea) forms **a transitional zone between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea**.
    - The Black Sea is also connected to the **Sea of Azov by the Strait of Kerch**.
- **Surrounding Mountains:** The Black Sea is surrounded by the Pontic in the South, the Caucasus in the East, and the Crimean Mountains in the North.

#### ▪ Inflowing Rivers:

- The Black Sea is supplied by major rivers, principally the **Danube** (the second-longest river in Europe, after the Volga in Russia), **Dnieper and Dniester**.



[Read more...](#)

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

**Q. Consider the following pairs: (2019)**

**Sea Bordering Country**

1. Adriatic Sea : Albania
2. Black Sea : Croatia
3. Caspian Sea : Kazakhstan
4. Mediterranean Sea : Morocco
5. Red Sea : Syria

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only  
(b) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 5 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Ans: (b)**

**Q. Turkey is located between (2014)**

- (a) Black Sea and Caspian Sea  
(b) Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea  
(c) Gulf of Suez and Mediterranean Sea  
(d) Gulf of Aqaba and Dead Sea

**Ans: (b)**

# Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 2024

**For Prelims:** Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 2024, [Cinematograph \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#), [Central Board of Film Certification \(CBFC\)](#).

**For Mains:** Regulating the film industry in India, Indian Movie Market and its significance for the Economy, India's competitiveness in the global film market.

[Source: PIB](#)

## Why in News?

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has introduced the **Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 2024**, replacing the outdated 1983 rules, in accordance with the [Cinematograph \(Amendment\) Act, 2023](#).

- The **Cinematograph (Amendment) Act of 2023** amended the **Cinematograph Act of 1952**, which governs the certification, exhibition, and censorship of films in India.

## What are the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 2024?

- **Aim:**
  - The rules aim to keep pace with emerging technologies and advancements in the film sector to ensure relevance and effectiveness.
- **Key Aspects in the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 2024:**
  - **Alignment with Online Certification Processes:**
    - The rules have undergone a comprehensive revision to align with online certification processes, ensuring enhanced transparency, efficiency, and ease of doing business for the film industry.
  - **Reduction in Certification Time-Lines:**
    - Time-lines for film certification processing have been reduced, with the adoption of complete digital processes to eliminate all transactional delays.
  - **Accessibility Features for Films:**
    - Movies and feature films are required to incorporate accessibility features for certification, making them inclusive for disabled persons as per the stipulated guidelines.
  - **Introduction of Age-Based Certification:**
    - The existing UA (Universal Adult) category has been further subdivided into three age-based categories: **UA 7+, UA 13+, and UA 16+**.
    - These age-based markers serve as **recommendations for parents or guardians** to determine whether the film is suitable for their children, promoting age-appropriate content consumption.
  - **Enhanced Gender Representation:**
    - The rules stipulate **greater representation of women in the [Central Board of Film Certification \(CBFC\)](#) Board and Advisory Panels, with one-third of the members** in the Board and preferably half being women.
  - **System for Priority Screening of Films:**
    - Provision for priority screening of films has been introduced to expedite the certification process, particularly for filmmakers facing urgent commitments related to film releases.

- **Perpetual Validity of Certificates:**
  - The restriction on the validity of certificates for only 10 years has been removed, ensuring the perpetual validity of certificates issued by the [Central Board of Film Certification \(CBFC\)](#).
- **Recertification for Television Broadcast:**
  - Edited films intended for television broadcast are required to undergo recertification, allowing only films with Unrestricted Public Exhibition category certification to be shown on television.
- **Significance:**
  - The overhaul of the rules acknowledges the advancements in film technology and audience demographics over the past four decades.
  - Complementing the amendments to the Cinematograph Act in 2023, the new rules simplify the certification process, making it contemporary and globally competitive.

## Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)

- The CBFC is a **statutory body** operating under the **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**, entrusted with regulating the public exhibition of films as per the **Cinematograph Act 1952**.
  - Films can only be publicly exhibited in India once they have obtained certification from the CBFC, ensuring compliance with legal requirements and standards.
- The CBFC comprises non-official members and a Chairman, all appointed by the Central Government, with its **headquarters located in Mumbai**.
- Additionally, it operates nine Regional offices across India, each equipped with **Advisory Panels** to assist in the examination of films.
  - The Advisory Panels consist of members nominated by the Central Government from diverse backgrounds, serving for a term of 2 years.

## Film Industry in India

- The **Indian film industry is the largest in the world in terms of the number of films produced** and the most globalised industry in the world producing **more than 3,000 films annually in more than 40 languages**.
  - The three largest film industries in India are **Hindi, Telugu, and Tamil**.
- The Indian film industry, known for its vibrant and diverse cinema, had a market size of **over 172 billion Indian rupees in the year 2022**. This figure indicates a recovery trajectory, although the industry is still navigating the impacts of the [Covid-19](#) pandemic and the rapid growth of **video over-the-top (OTT) culture**.
  - Video streaming services, including OTT platforms, became very popular in India during the pandemic and lockdowns when people were confined to their homes.
  - The online video market in India has a mix of global and local players competing for over 400 million users.
- The jobs created by the television and film industry across the country were estimated to be **4.12 million in the financial year 2022**, up from about 2.36 million jobs in the financial year 2017.

[Read more...](#)

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question

### ***Prelims:***

**Q. A recent movie titled The Man Who Knew Infinity is based on the biography of (2016)**

**(a)** S. Ramanujan

(b) S. Chandrasekhar

(c) S.N. Bose

(d) C.V. Raman

**Ans: (a)**

- 'The Man Who Knew Infinity' is a movie based on the biography of S. Ramanujan (1887-1920), an Indian mathematician, known for his immense contribution in mathematical analysis.
- He was a fellow of the Royal Society.
- **Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.**

---

## Fair Share for Health and Care Report

**For Prelims:** [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), Fair Share for Health and Care Report, Devaluation of Caregiving, [Gender Pay Gaps](#), [Universal Health Coverage \(UHC\)](#).

**For Mains:** Fair Share for Health and Care Report, Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, and Human Resources.

[Source: DTE](#)

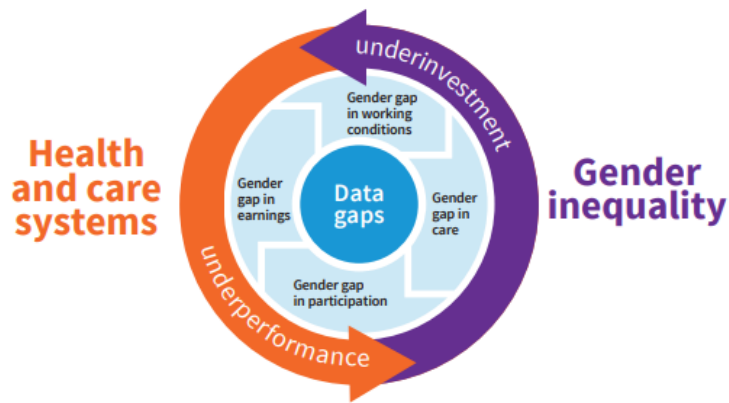
### Why in News?

Recently, the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) released a new report titled- **Fair Share for Health and Care report**, addressing the gender gap in global healthcare.

### What are the Key Highlights of the Report?

- **Gender Disparities in Health and Care Workforce:**
  - Women comprise 67% of the paid global health and care workforce. Additionally, they **perform an estimated 76% of all unpaid care activities.**
  - This highlights significant gender **disparities in both paid and unpaid care work.**
  - Women in low- or middle-income countries could be USD 9 trillion **better off if their pay and access to paid work were equal** to that of men.
- **Not Adequately Represented on Decision-Making:**
  - Women are not adequately represented on decision-making tables. Women are **overrepresented in lower-status roles**, comprising the majority of nurses and midwives.
  - They are, however, underrepresented in leadership roles. Medical specialties are still dominated by men. Women made up 25% to 60% of doctors but between **30% and 100% of nursing staff across 35 countries.**
- **Underinvestment in Health Systems:**
  - Chronic underinvestment in health and care work has led to a vicious cycle of unpaid care work, **reducing women's participation** in paid labour markets, hindering economic empowerment, and impeding gender equality.

Fig. 26: The relationship between investment, performance, and gender equality in health and care systems



#### ▪ Devaluation of Caregiving:

- Caregiving, primarily performed by women, tends to be undervalued, leading to lower wages, poor working conditions, decreased productivity, and a negative economic impact on the sector.

#### ▪ Implications of Gender Pay Gaps:

- [Pay gaps](#) limit women's investment in their family and community, which is where they are likely to reinvest.
- Globally, on average, **90% of women's earnings are directed towards their families' well-being**, compared to only 30-40% of men's.

#### ▪ Higher Levels of Violence:

- Women in healthcare disproportionately experienced higher levels of gender-based violence.
- According to some estimates, a quarter of workplace violence across all sectors of the globe occurs in healthcare.
  - At least **half of all employees in the healthcare** sector have reported **experiencing violence at some point in the workplace**.

#### ▪ Indian Scenario:

- In India, **women spent around 73% of their total daily working time** (that is, the combined average time spent on unpaid and paid work recorded through [national daily time-use surveys](#)) **on unpaid work**, compared to **men who spent around only 11%** of their daily working time on unpaid work.
  - In the United Kingdom, nearly 4.5 million people took on unpaid work during [Covid-19](#), 59% of whom were women, with nearly 3 million working simultaneously.

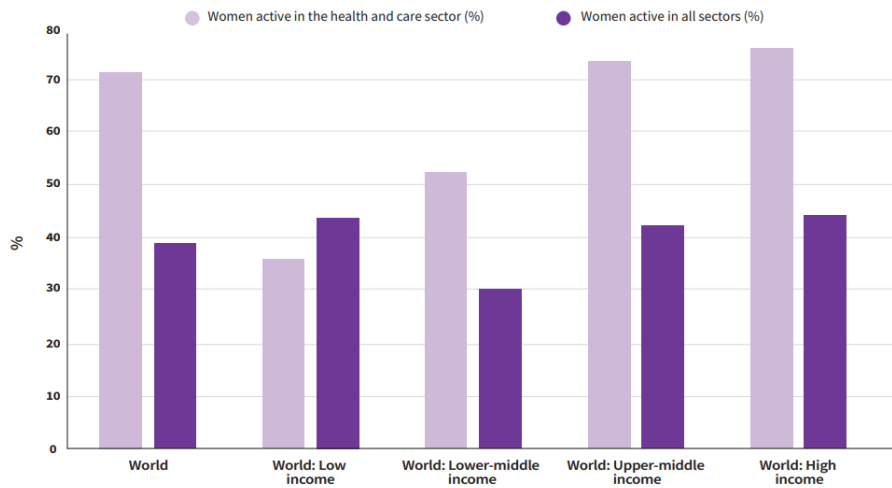
#### ▪ Global Crisis of Care:

- Decades of underinvestment in health and care work contribute to a growing global crisis of care.
- Stagnation in progress towards [Universal Health Coverage \(UHC\)](#) leaves billions without full access to essential health services, further burdening women with unpaid care work.

#### ▪ Key Recommendations:

- Improve working conditions for all forms of health and care work, especially for highly feminised occupations.
- Include women more equitably in the paid labour workforce
- Enhance conditions of work and wages in the health and care workforce and ensure equal pay for work of equal value.
- Address the gender gap in care, support quality care work and uphold the rights and well-being of caregivers.
- Ensure that national statistics account for, measure and value all health and care work.
- Invest in robust public health systems.

Fig. 12: Proportion of women active in the health and care sector compared to all sectors by national income levels (2019)



Source: Data were obtained from ILO, please see Annex 1 for more details.

## What are the Government Initiatives to Deal with Gender Disparity?

### ▪ Economic Participation and Health and Survival:

- [Beti Bachao Beti Padhao](#): It ensures the protection, survival and education of the girl child.
- [Mahila Shakti Kendra](#): Aim to empower rural women with opportunities for skill development and employment.
- **Mahila Police Volunteers**: It envisages the engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.
- **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh**: It is an apex micro-finance organisation that provides micro-credit at concessional terms to poor women for various livelihood and income-generating activities.
- [Sukanya Samridhi Yojna](#): Under this scheme, girls have been economically empowered by opening their bank accounts.
- [Female Entrepreneurship](#): To promote female entrepreneurship, the Government has initiated Programmes like Stand-Up India and Mahila e-Haat (online marketing platform to support women entrepreneurs/ SHGs/NGOs), Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESSDP).
- [Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya](#): They have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs).

### ▪ Political Reservation: Government has reserved 33% of the seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions for women.

- **Capacity Building of Elected Women Representatives**: It is conducted with a view to empowering women to participate effectively in the governance processes.

# UN SPECIALISED AGENCIES

UNSAAs are 15 autonomous international organizations working with the UN

Part III  
ILO, WHO  
and ITU

## ILO

The only tripartite (govt., trade unions, employers) and the 1<sup>st</sup> affiliated UNSA

- Estd. - 1919 (Treaty of Versailles)
- Headquarters - Geneva, Switzerland
- Functions -
  - » Set labour standards
  - » Develop policies & programmes for promoting decent work for all
- Member States - 187 (India a founding member + permanent member of ILO Governing Body)
- International Labour Conference -
  - » Meets annually in Geneva
  - » aka International Parliament of Labour
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 1998 (Principles) -
  - » Freedom of Association and The Right to collective bargaining
  - » Elimination of forced or compulsory labour
  - » Abolition of child labour
  - » Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation

## WHO

WHO became functional on April 7, 1948 (now celebrated as World Health Day)

- Estd. - 1948
- Headquarters - Geneva, Switzerland
- Functions -
  - » Provides leadership on global health matters
  - » Shaping health research agenda
  - » Monitoring, assessing health trends
- Member States - 194 (incl. India)
- WHO's regional office for SE Asia is located in New Delhi
- World Health Assembly - WHO's decision-making body, held yearly at Geneva
- Major Initiatives -
  - » UN Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030)
  - » UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025)
  - » GLASS Initiative (AMR)
  - » WHO 1+1 Initiative (2019) (TB)

## ITU

- Estd. - 1865
- Headquarters - Geneva, Switzerland
- Functions -
  - » Facilitate intl. connectivity in communication networks
  - » Allocate global radio spectrum and satellite orbits
- Member States - 193 (India a regular member since 1952)
- Important Publication -
  - » Global Cybersecurity Index (GC)



## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

### ***Prelims:***

**Q.1 Which of the following gives 'Global Gender Gap Index' ranking to the countries of the world? (2017)**

- (a) World Economic Forum
- (b) UN Human Rights Council
- (c) UN Women
- (d) World Health Organization

**Ans: (a)**

**Q.2 'Doctors Without Borders (Medecins Sans Frontiers)', often in the news, is (2016)**

- (a) a division of World Health Organisation
- (b) a non-governmental international organisation
- (c) an inter-governmental agency sponsored by European Union
- (d) a specialized agency of the United Nations



**Ans: (b)**

**Mains:**

**Q. What are the continued challenges for Women in India against time and space? (2019)**

---

PDF Referenece URL: <https://www.drishtias.com/current-affairs-news-analysis-editorials/news-analysis/26-03-2024/print>

